

STUDY ON THE GENUS INDOQUEDIUS BLACKWELDER (COLEOPTERA, STAPHYLINIDAE, STAPHYLININAE) FROM CHINA

ZHENG Fa-Ke¹, WANG Ren-Rong²

1. Life Science College, China West Normal University Nanchong 637002, Sichuan, China

2. Science Research Division, China West Normal University Nanchong 637002, Sichuan, China

Abstract A new species of the genus *Indoquedius* Blackwelder China, *Indoquedius liuae*, is described and illustrated from Sichuan. *I. baliyo* Smetana is recorded for the first time from China. *I. formosae* (Cameron) is recorded for the first time from the mainland China. A key to the Chinese species of *Indoquedius* is provided.

Key words Staphylinidae, *Indoquedius*, new species, new record, China.

The genus *Indoquedius* was established by Blackwelder in 1952, fifteen species are known in the world. Five *Indoquedius* species are reported from China: *I. formosae* Cameron, *I. bing* Smetana, *I. shibatai* Smetana, *I. chuen* Smetana *I. praeditus* Sharp (Cameron, 1949; Smetana, 1995, 2001; Li, 1993).

The paper deals with three species of the genus from Sichuan, China, of which, *Indoquedius liuae* is described as new. *I. baliyo* Smetana is recorded for the first time from China. *I. formosae* (Cameron) is recorded for the first time from the mainland of China.

The type specimens are deposited in the Life Science College, China West Normal University, Nanchong, Sichuan, China.

Key to the Chinese species of *Indoquedius*

1. Antenna at least partially brownish black to black 2
Antenna entirely reddish testaceous 4
2. Antenna mostly brownish black to black *I. bing* Smetana
Antenna black at the base, reddish testaceous at apical portion 3
3. Leg with tarsus reddish testaceous *I. praeditus* (Sharp)
Leg with tarsus brownish black *I. baliyo* Smetana
4. Large lateral puncture of pronotum situated quite close to lateral pronotal groove, distinctly touching it 5
Large lateral puncture of pronotum situated close to lateral pronotal groove, but distinctly not touching it 6
5. Tergite 10 of female genital segment emarginate apically
Tergite 10 of female genital segment not emarginate apically
..... *I. formosae* (Cameron)
..... *I. liuae* sp. nov.
6. Aedeagus with paramere distinctly reaching apex of median lobe, sensory peg setae of underside of paramere less numerous
..... *I. chuen* Smetana
Aedeagus with paramere not reaching apex of median lobe, sensory peg setae of underside of paramere more numerous
..... *I. shibatai* Smetana

Indoquedius liuae sp. nov. (Figs. 1–8, 9–10)

Type material. Holotype male. China, Sichuan, Tangjiahe Nature Reserve, Qingchuan County (32°32'–32°41' N, 104°36'–104°53' E; alt. 1100 m), 25 Sept. 2004, collected by LIU Kun. Paratype 1♀, Sichuan,

Xiaozaizigou Nature Reserve, Beichuan County (31°50'–32°10' N, 103°45'–104°10' E; alt. 1550 m), 16 Sept. 2002, collected by YANG Li Hong.

Diagnosis. The species is very similar to *I. sikkimensis* (Cameron) from Sikkim, but can be recognized by aedeagus more narrowed at apical part of median lobe, paramere with four minute setae at apical portion of each lateral branch, and apical emargination of abdominal sternite 8 very shallow.

Description. Body black; antennae, maxillary and labial palpi as well as legs reddish brown; antennal segments 4–8 dark brown.

Body length: 9.5–10.0 mm.

Head wider than long (ratio 1.33), widest at about middle; eyes very large and convex, temples almost one third as long as length of eyes (ratio 0.29); along the inner margin of the eyes with four to six setiferous punctures, before the base on each side with another, a few small ones on the temple; surface of head without microsculpture, smooth. Antenna slender, beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all segments longer than wide, segments 3–10 gradually decreasing in length, last segment asymmetrically acuminate, shorter than two preceding segments combines (ratio 0.68).

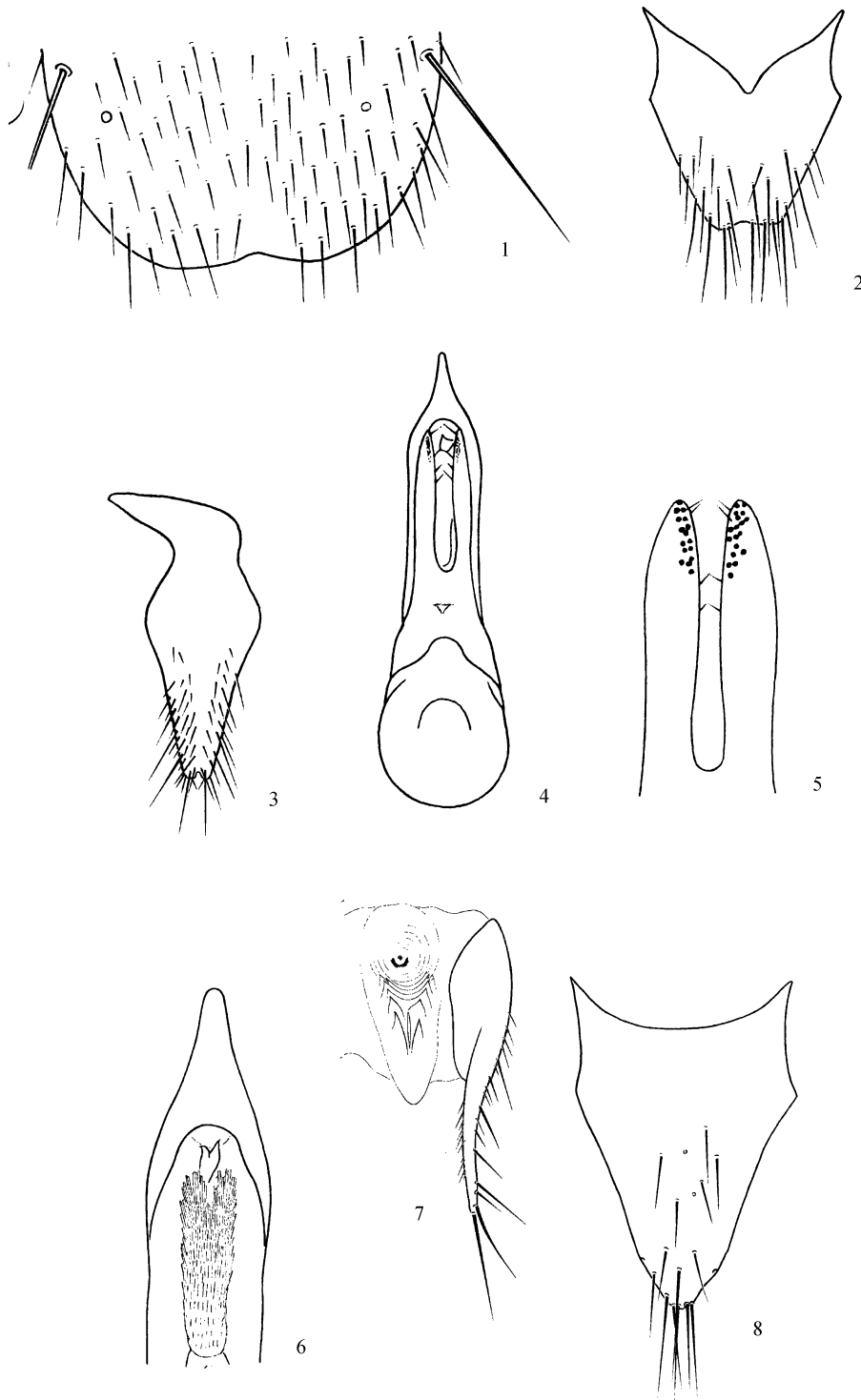
Pronotum feebly broader than head (1.04), slightly wider than long (ratio 1.04), anterior angles strongly angulate, posterior rounded, lateral margin nearly parallel; dorsal rows each with two punctures, sublateral rows only each with one puncture, large lateral puncture situated distinctly touching lateral groove; surface of pronotum without any microsculpture.

Scutellum large, punctate.

Elytra feebly broader than long (ratio 1.03), slightly wider (ratio 1.22) and longer (ratio 1.23) than pronotum; punctuation and pubescence rather sparse, moderately coarse, surface between punctures without microsculpture.

Legs with segments 1-4 of protarsus strongly dilated.

Male. Sternite 8 shallowly arcuately emarginate in



Figs 1-8. *Indaquatus liuae* sp. nov. 1-6. Male. 1. Apical portion of sternite 8. 2. Tergite 10. 3. Sternite 9. 4. Aedeagus, ventral view. 5. Apical portion of underside of paramere. 6. Apical part of median lobe with internal sac. 7-8 (female). 7. Gonocoxites and accessory sclerite of female genital segment. 8. Female tergite 10.

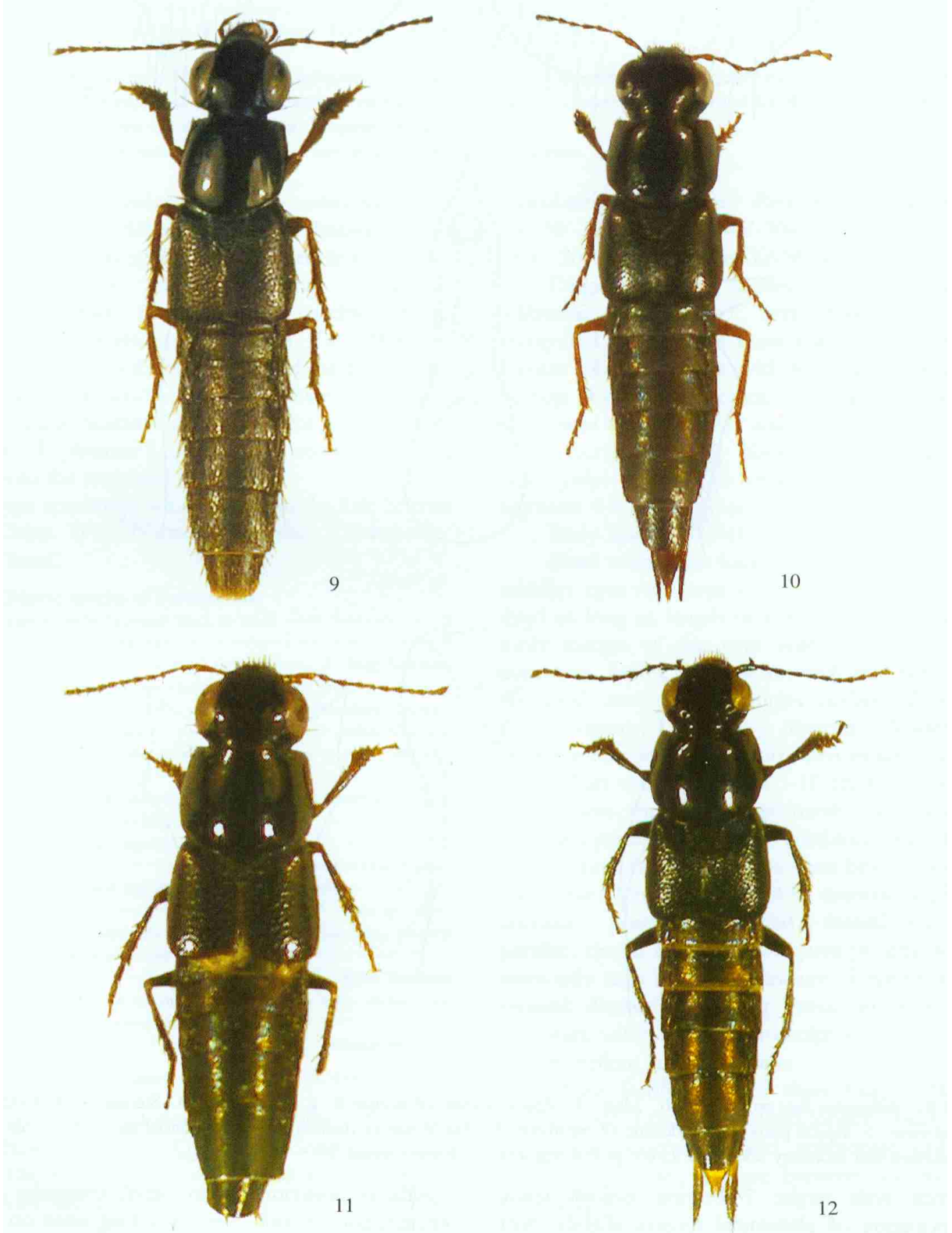
Abdomen with tergite 7 bearing whitish apical fringe; punctuation of abdominal tergites slightly finer and sparser than that on elytra, pubescence brownish black to black; surface between punctures with indistinct microsculpture of transverse striae.

middle of posterior margin, small triangular area before emargination smooth, with two long setae on each side; tergite 10 short, strongly narrowed toward slightly emarginated apex, with numerous setae different in length at apical half; sternite 9 narrowed posteriorly, apex slightly

emarginate, with numerous setae on each side, forming two lateral, nearly regular groups.

Aedeagus with median lobe slightly arcuately widened toward apex and then rather abruptly narrowed into finer apical part. Paramere not reaching apex of

median lobe, base wider, apical part divided into two long lateral braches, each branch with two minute apical setae, two more finer setae at far below apex; underside of each lateral branch with many sensory peg setae, forming a irregular longitudinal group; internal sac as



Figs 9 10. *Indoquadus liuae* sp. nov. 9. Male. 10. Female. Fig. 11. *Indoquadus fimosae* (Cameron). Fig. 12. *Indoquadus baliyo* Smetana.

Fig. 6.

Female. Antennae reddish brown; whitish apical fringe slightly narrow at abdominal tergite 7; tergite 10 narrowly arcuate to apically, with five long apical setae; accessory sclerite as in Fig. 7.

Habitat and Distribution. The species was found in haystack. It is known only from Tangjiahe Nature Reserve, Qingchuan County, and Xiaozhaizigou Nature Reserve, Beichuan County, Sichuan, China.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a patronymic in honor of the collector of the holotype, Mr. student LIU Kun.

Indoquedius formosae (Cameron) New record to China (Fig. 11)

Cameron, 1949: 176; Korge, 1963: 87; Smetana, 1995: 114, Herman, 2001: 3080; Löbl & Smetana, 2004: 656.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, Dafending Nature Reserve, Mabian County (28°26'-28°45' N, 103°13'-103°26' E; alt. 1900-2500 m), 8 July 2005, LI Jun.

Comments. This is the first record of *I. formosae* (Cameron) from the mainland China. It is previously recorded from Taiwan of China.

Indoquedius baliyo Smetana, 1988 New record to China (Fig. 12)

Smetana, 1988: 304, 1992: 10; Herman, 2001: 3079; Löbl & Smetana, 2004: 656.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, China, Sichuan, Dafending Nature Reserve, Mabian County (28°26'-28°45' N, 103°13'-103°26' E; alt. 1900-2500 m), 5 July 1993, ZHOU Cairuan; 1 ♂, Tangjiahe Nature

Reserve, Qingchuan County (32°32'-32°41' N, 104°36'-104°53' E; alt. 1150 m), 25 Sep. 2004, LIU Kun.

Comments. This is the first record of *I. baliyo* Smetana from China. It is previously known from India and Nepal.

Acknowledgments We are grateful to Dr. Ales Smetana of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, for his kind help with the literature and specimens. We are very grateful to Dr. Lee H. Herman, Curator, Division of Invertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History, who gave us kind help with the literatures.

REFERENCES

- Cameron, M. 1949. New species of Staphylinidae (Col.) from Formosa. The Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London (B). 18: 175-176.
- Herman, L. H. 2001. Catalog of the Staphylinidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). 1758 to the end of the second millennium. I - VII. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 265: 1-4218.
- Löbl, I. and Smetana, A. 2004. *Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera*, 2: 1-942.
- Shap, D. S. 1889. The Staphylinidae of Japan. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 3 (6): 28-44.
- Smetana, A. 1988. Revision of the tribes Quedini and Tanygnathini. Part. II. The Himalayan region (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Quaestiones Entomologicae*, 24 (2): 163-464.
- Smetana, A. 1995. Revision of the tribes Quedini and Tanygnathini. Part III. Taiwan. (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). National Museum of Natural Science. Special Publication Number. 6: 1-145.
- Smetana, A. 2001. Revision of the Subtribe Quedina and the Tribe Tanygnathini. Part III. Taiwan. (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). Supplement II. Special Publication of the Japan Coleopterological Society. 1: 55-63.

印度颊脊隐翅虫属中国的新种与新纪录 (鞘翅目, 隐翅虫科, 隐翅虫亚科)

郑发科¹ 王仁蓉²

1. 西华师范大学生命科学学院 南充 637002

2. 西华师范大学科研处 南充 637002

摘要 记述印度颊脊隐翅虫属 *Indoquedius* 中国 1 新种, 刘氏印度颊脊隐翅虫 *Indoquedius liuae* sp. nov. 和中国 1 新纪录种, 捷印度颊脊隐翅虫 *I. baliyo* Smetana, 1988 及中国大陆 1 新纪录种, 台湾印度颊脊隐翅虫 *I. formosae* (Cameron), 1949。

关键词 印度颊脊隐翅虫属, 新种, 新纪录, 中国。

中图分类号 Q969.484.4

新种与来自锡金的 *I. sikkimensis* (Cameron), 1932 很相似, 但雄性外生殖器中叶端部更窄缩, 侧叶侧支端部各有 4 根细毛, 腹部第 8 腹板端凹缘很浅, 与后者不同。